Goldberg Says Red Chinese Bar U.S. Friendship

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By Dan Kurzman
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Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg said yesterday that "the great problem about a two-China policy" is that such a policy is "absolutely unacceptable" to Communist China.

The United States envoy to the United Nations stressed this point in a television interview following the release Saturday of a statement on China delivered by Secretary of State Dean Rusk before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

Nails Down the Blame

Rusk had said, in what is regarded here as a significant shift in polich, that the United States would welcome steps toward "an era of good relations."

Goldberg's remarks on a "two-China" policy appeared to emphasize that it was Peking and not the United States that opposed the policy in principle.

Goldberg reiterated Rusk's statement that Washington would not agree to Peking's demand that, as part of its price for entry into the U.N., Nationalist China must be expelled.

The Ambassador further maintained, as did Rusk, that other conditions set by Red China were also "unacceptable."

Unlike Rusk, however, Goldberg made on mention of Peking being unacceptable for entry in the U.N. as long as it pursues its present "aggressive" foreign policies.

Opening hte Door

Goldberg appeared on "Meet the Press" (NBC, WRC).

"The American government has said we ought to open the door a little bit," Goldberg said, "we ought ot explore whether or not there is a possibility for better intercourse between Red China and the United States. And the answer we get is consistent with the pattern of Red China's policy: insults . . . vituperation."

He said that Peking had reached negatively to private feelers about its participation in a disarmament conference.

But he added that "we don't despair."

"We are going to continue," he said, "because in handling this whole Chinese situation . . . what is needed is patience and fortitude, firmness and flexibility."

Rusk's testimony on China drew unfavorable comment in Taiwan. Tao His-sheng, senior adviser to President Chiang Kai-shek, said it indicated misconceptions about the leadership in Peking.

Hope for a change in Peking's attitude, he added, "is perhaps an illusion born out of the tremendous pressure put on the Johnson Administration by appeasement-minded elements in the United States."

Hartke Critical

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) said in another television interview, "Face the Nation" (CBS, WTOP) that the U.S. had helped to create South Vietnemese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky's difficulties by bringing him to Honolulu recently for a meeting with President Johnson.

This meeting, he said, gave the impression to the world that the struggle in Vietnam was "really . . . our war," and elevated Ky to a position which gave him an attitude of superiority and made him subject to criticism among his own generals at home.

Hartke placed much of the responsibility for this meeting on Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, who, he said, owed the American people an explanation.

But Hartke agreed with the view voiced last week by Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) that Washington would have little choice but to heed a request by a new Vietnam government that U.S. troops be withdrawn.

Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) appearing on "Issues and Answers" (ABC, WMAL) agreed.

He reiterated his belief that the United States has "not yet hit with sufficient military strength and power . . . to win . . ." He advocated fighting any Red Chinese "hordes," should they enter the war, with tactical nuclear weapons if necessary.